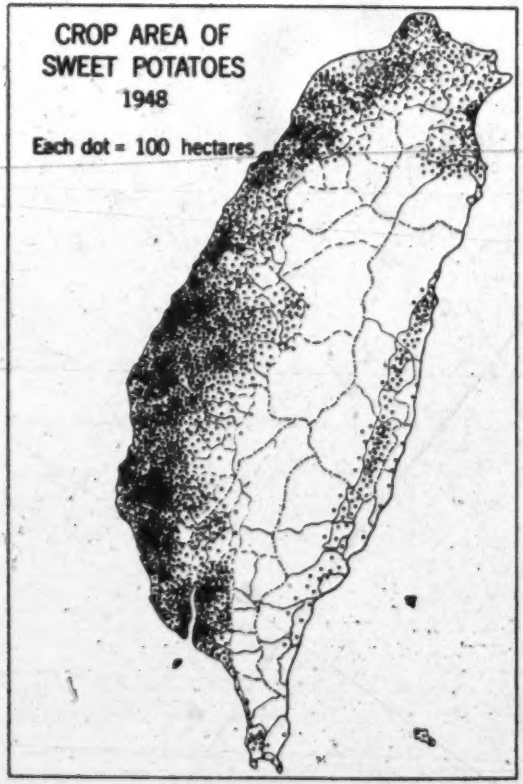
CROP AREA OF
SWEET POTATOES
1948
Each dot = 100 hectares

FIG. 28

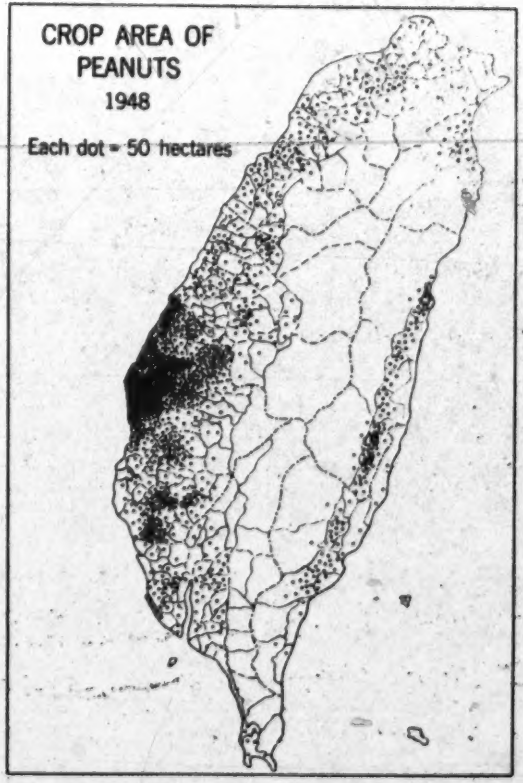
CROP AREA OF
PEANUTS
1948
Each dot = 50 hectares

FIG. 29

9: Yamasaki--232 [6] N-5 (1896-1897) 1900 Formosans
116, 244, 264, 372

Also planted are various species of legumes and the peanut (Arachis hypogaea L.). Peanuts in part are eaten roasted, and in part are worked into cakes and made into oil, which is much used by the Chinese for cooking and illumination.

4:Grajdanzev--65 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 245, 177.24 Japan
636.24

"Tea is an old Taiwan crop brought by the Chinese emigrants from Fukien. It was flourishing before the coming of the Japanese and in 1893 about twenty-one million pounds of tea (about sixteen million kin) were exported. It is largely a plantation culture and is now almost completely in Japanese hands, but exports under Japanese rule have not shown improved results. The total area under tea is 45,000 to 46,000 ko. In 1927 the Mitsui Gomei Kaisha alone held 17,000 ko of tea plantations and the Taiwan Takushoku Seicha Company 1,000 ko (1). Japanese plantation holdings are now probably much larger.

1. Yanaihara, op. cit., p. 34.

Tea plantations, which are chiefly in Taihoku and Shinchaku prefectures, occupy hill slopes and generally do not compete with other agricultural plants for area."

116, 245, 439, 511

"Tea produced in Taiwan is chiefly of three sorts—black tea, oolong tea (famous for its aroma) and pouchong tea 'wrapped'—paochungch'a. Production is as follows:

Production and Exports of Tea in Taiwan

Quantity (1,000 kin = 600 kg.)

	1914	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Oolong tea	...	5,292	5,280	5,049	3,487	4,519
Pouchong tea	...	5,666	5,685	5,923	4,905	5,929
Black tea	...	6,021	5,490	6,508	10,562	9,835
Total production, incl. others	22,000*	16,997	16,468	17,486	18,955	20,285
Exports		16,641	15,768	16,741	18,604	19,057

Values in thousand yen

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Oolong tea	3,562	3,538	3,571	2,871	3,715
Pouchong tea	3,075	3,086	3,394	3,163	3,677
Black tea	4,250	3,964	4,518	7,418	6,844
Total Incl. others	10,894	10,594	11,486	13,452	14,237
Exports	11,047	9,325	10,200	12,851	12,742

* Approximately

Sources: Keizai nenkan; Nogyo nenkan; Taiwan Jijo.

4:Grajdanzev--65-66 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans-2
116, 245, 439, 511

[66] Average production for the last five years was 18,038,000 kin, average exports 17,362,000 kin."

4:Grajdanzev--66 [21 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 245, 439

"Another important product is the banana. The tree is indigenous to Taiwan, but only under the Japanese have bananas become an important export item. The growth of production may be seen from the following table:

	1909	1921	1935	1936	1937	1938
Area (thousand ko)	0.6	6.1	20.6	22.5	21.9	21.5
Production (million kin)	10.5	86.2	322.5	339.5	364.3	336.8
Exports (million kin)	...	...	231.9	228.7	261.3	222.5
Value of exports (million yen)	...	...	10.2	11.2	12.3	17.6

As the figures show, a considerable portion of the crop is consumed in Taiwan—18.5 kin (11.1 kg.) per person per year, a fact which may be partially explained by the perishability of the fruit. The total value of bananas produced in Taiwan in 1937 was estimated by authorities at ¥8,133,000, but exports comprising only about two-thirds of the crop for the same year, were valued at ¥12.3 million, which means traders and carriers were getting more than half the value of exports.

This export is very likely to develop farther. Production is concentrated in Taichu, Tainan, and Takao prefectures. In Taichu the fruit is produced all the year round, but in Takao it ripens only from April to July."

4:Grajdanzev--66-67 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 245, 255, 464, 471, 177.24 Japan
636.24

"Pineapples were cultivated in Taiwan before the occupation of the island by the Japanese, but only after the introduction of canning did the industry begin to expand rapidly. The fruit is raised on the hill slopes and thus does not compete with [67] cereals or sugar cane. The authorities estimate that more than 20,000 ko can be used for pineapple plantations, but the area under cultivation is now only 9,000 ko. Data on production are given below.

Pineapple Production in Taiwan

	1921	1935	1936	1937	1938
Area under pineapples (1,000 ko)	1.3	7.0	8.0	8.9	9.9
Crop (1,000,000 kin)	8.9	87.1	110.2	107.8	116.0
Value (1,000 yen)	367	2,626	3,129	3,115	...
Value of exports of (¥1,000) canned pineapples	865	7,306	5,857	7,600	10,620*

* Exports of canned and fresh pineapples.

Sources: Nogyo Nenkan; for 1938, Taiwan Jijo.

Production, chiefly of the plantation type using hired labor, is chiefly in Japanese hands."

6: Kirchhoff-32 U-4 (no date) 1895 Formosans
116, 245

The tea plant appears to be cultivated only in North Formosa, to the 24th parallel. But there, in the course of the last decades, it has extended over enormous areas of hilly land, as on the heights round Tua-tu-tia and to the east of Bang-ka. When a fresh piece of forest land has been won from the original inhabitants, it is at once cleared; the tree stumps are taken out, the fallen trees are burnt and bushes cleared away in great bonfires, and then indigo is sown for a short while. Finally a tea plantation is laid out, either by sowing seed or by the use of shoots. May not the heavy rainfall, divided into the two rainy seasons that may be presumed to extend beyond Ki-lung, be the chief reason for the marked success enjoyed in the cultivation of tea in northeastern Formosa? The tea is very strong and aromatic. Without any manuring of the soil, the tea leaves are picked three times a year (in some districts as many as seven times). In addition to the heavy rains, especially in the winter, the early fogs that are the regular thing at this time in the mountainous regions favor the exceptional development of the leaves. On the other hand, attempts to grow tea in the southwest (around Tainan)have failed.

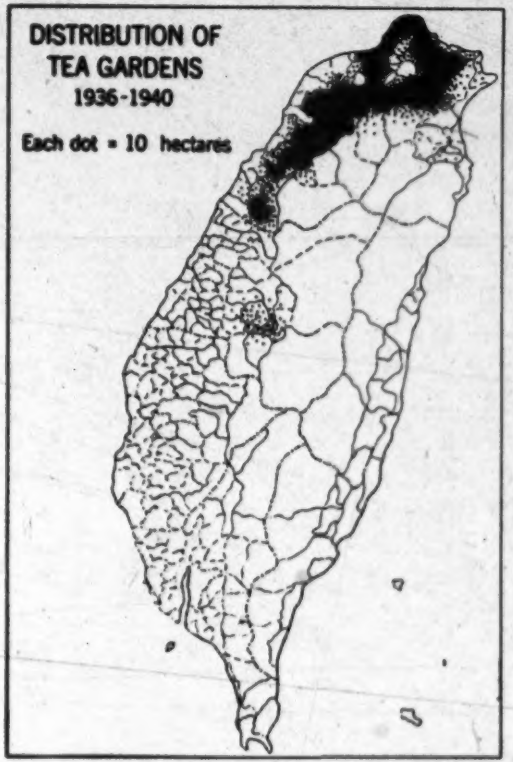
DISTRIBUTION OF
TEA GARDENS
1936-1940
Each dot = 10 hectares

FIG. 24

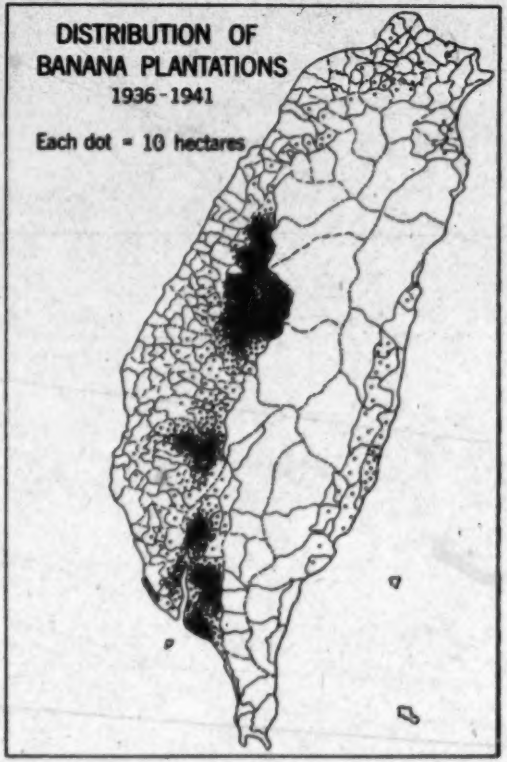
DISTRIBUTION OF
BANANA PLANTATIONS
1936-1941
Each dot = 10 hectares

FIG. 25

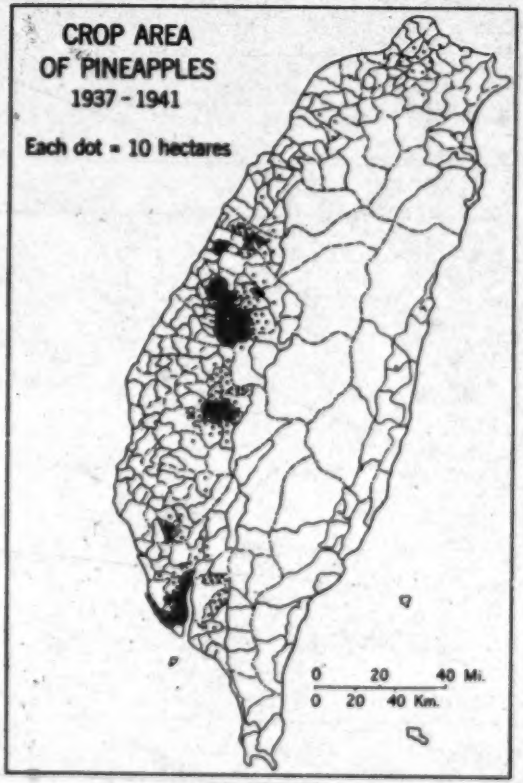
CROP AREA
OF PINEAPPLES
1937 - 1941
Each dot = 10 hectares
0 20 40 Mi.
0 20 40 Km.

FIG. 36

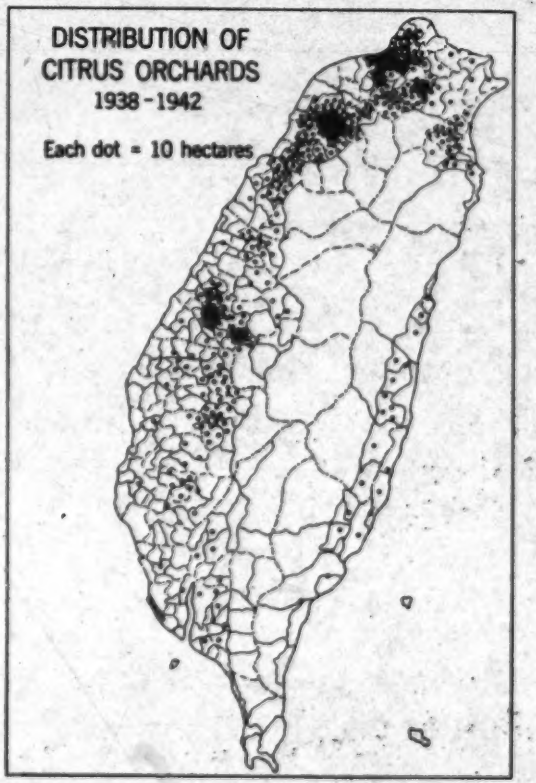
DISTRIBUTION OF
CITRUS ORCHARDS
1938 - 1942
Each dot = 10 hectares

FIG. 37

9: Yamasaki--232 [2] N-5 (1896-1897) 1900 Formosans
116, 245, 311

While we have seen sugar in South Taiwan, we find many fields with tea plants in the northern part of the island. The surroundings of the Taihoku Basin yield most of this third most important island product. Tōshien Tableland and the two slopes of the Kilung Valley are covered in the main with these beautiful tea plantations. There are two kinds of Taiwan tea on the market, Oolong tea and Pauchong tea. They come from the same plants, the difference depending on the method of preparation. Oolong tea, which is usually made from the better leaves, is rather weaker in taste and odor than ordinary black tea, while the other is made aromatic by mixing it with flowers, such as jasmine (Matsuri). The leaves of the tea plant are harvested seven or eight times a year; but the best quality is obtained only from the second Spring harvest.

9: Yamasaki--232 [3] N-5 (1896-1897) 1900 Formosans
116, 245, 439

Taitōtei is the only town manufacturing and dealing in tea. The tea is exported via Tamsui to Amoy, and from there the Oolong tea goes in the main to America, in part to England also, and the Pauchong tea goes to the Straits Settlements for the Chinese who live there.

31: Hofmann--608-609 N-3 (1909) 1912 Formosans
116, 245, 655

The newly conquered land [EJ: i. e., the Atayal] is now being cultivated with great industry and energy. We saw a settlement of the Mitsui Company where the forested areas had been cleared and were made ready for cultivation. Camphor trees are being planted along the steep inclines and the old camphor trees are felled and prepared for export. Since 1889 camphor has been a government monopoly and constitutes one of the most important sources of revenue on Formosa. "The problem of the aborigines is actually the problem of [609] camphor," according to Davidson, (1) and the truth of this

1. Davidson, J. W. The island of Formosa, Past and Present.

statement cannot be questioned.

31: Hofmann--613-614 N-3 (1909) 1912 Formosans
116, 137, 245, 283

From Kagi we went to Chikutoki; on that stretch the land is level and the railway has already been completed. This region was also still dry, and the natives had not yet tended the fields. A feature characteristic of tropical vegetation is the abundance of palm groves (betel palms); the trees have an average height of seven to eight meters. The Chinese and Malayans chew betel nuts as a stimulant. The vegetation in the river-beds, most of which are dry at this time of the year, is more copious. The plant most frequently found, which is also cultivated artificially, is the large Nephelium longana (called Ryugan by the Chinese and Japanese) the fruits of which are very tasty. There are also large, old Ficus trees, including several varieties of palm trees (Phoenix humilis), Passiflora (Carica Papaya), Anona squamosa, etc; all these are representative of tropical flora. On the barren slopes there are Pandanus tectorius with leaves like pineapple trees; this furnishes a fiber which is used for hats resembling panama hats. The flora on the whole is rich in textile, especially fibrous plants. There are, first of all, the rattan palms with prickly leaves. The tough fiber of this palm is an excellent substitute for hemp and is used for all sorts of household utensils everywhere on Formosa. I did not see artificial plantations of this palm anywhere, however, [614] the Chamaerops excelsa is planted everywhere by the Chinese as a textile plant. The Liquidambar formosana is also planted artificially in this region; the leaves are used as feed for silkworms and the Japanese government expects to develop a successful industry of this plant.

37: Steere--316-317 S-3 (1873-74?) 1875 Formosans
116, 245, 311, 314

"The culture of tea has but just commenced, but has already reached considerable importance at Tamsni. The kind mostly cultivated is Oolong, which goes most of it to the United States. The cultivation can be carried to any [317] extent in the north of the island, as there are great plains of high rolling lands lying from Changwha to Tamsni, of the rich red clay which is so favorable for tea. These high plains are the home of the camphor tree, many trunks and stumps of which still lie over the ground, and of the wild tea-tree, of which I saw one specimen, with the trunk a foot in diameter and thirty feet high. The inhabitants gather the wild tea, but it is of bad quality, either by nature or from being badly cured. These high plains are now lying desert, as they cannot be irrigated, while tea is one of the few plants that needs no irrigation. These lands lie near the sea where transportation is easy, while much, or most, of the Chinese tea country is almost inaccessible, the tea having to be carried many days on men's backs and then transported by boats down rapid and dangerous streams, before it can reach a market. Camphor is exported from the island, and most of the mountain land seems to have camphor upon it, but the drug is only procured by the destruction of the tree, and there is no replanting done. There is also quite a trade with China in camphor planks."

occupation in the first half of the seventeenth century, rice and sugar have been the staple products of the island.

Under Chinese rule in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, a constant influx of immigrants from the mainland reclaimed the extensive western plains of Formosa for the cultivation of rice and sugar. The foothills surrounding the plains were terraced for the growing of tea. Further in the mountains, camphor was gathered from the dense forests. In the more isolated mountain region, aboriginal tribes practiced hunting and slash-and-burn agriculture. Coal mines were operated for a time by the government but were later abandoned.

Except for a 60-mile stretch of railway between Keelung and Hsinchu, communications was primitive until the present century. Rafts, boats, and junks were used along the coast and on lakes and rivers. Overland, the inhabitants were obliged to travel either in man-borne palanquins[3] or ox-drawn carts. Western merchants handled a small international trade, consisting of tea, camphor, and sugar.

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3. A closed litter commonly used as a conveyance in China.

243 optimum wheat production. Postwar research
433 has proved that wheat can be grown between rice crops in the regions centering on Taichung, Changhua, and Tainan, and the amount of land given to wheat production has been increasing gradually.

E. Production of Tea

245 About 90 per cent of the tea produced
433 on Formosa is exported to American and European markets. The production of tea and its planted acreage has been more or less constant since 1880. Commercial growing of tea began about 1865, and there are three major groups -- Paochung, Oolong, and black -- which are most successfully grown on the island.

VII. FORESTRY

313 Forests cover about 64 per cent of
433 the total area of Formosa because abundant rainfall is favorable to the growth of trees. The island's forests furnish all domestic lumber and prevent erosion in mountainous areas. Forestry products accounted for approximately three per cent of the total value of all goods produced in 1953. The total timber reserve, as of 1954, was estimated